Vol. III. Numb. 19.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the Firſt and Second VOLUME, with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Monday May 7th. to Wedneſday May 9th. 1710.

Q. GENTLEMEN, *Your Deciſion of this matter may give Eaſe to a Scrupulous Conſcience, and determine a warm Diſpute. Two Perſons whoſe Friendſhip was of long ſtanding, and never Interrupted, unhappily fell out upon a Triſle, which was ſo much heighten'd by Accidental Circumſtances that they appointed to meet the Day after and give Satisfaction in the Faſhionable Way. One of them Dreamt that Night, that the appointed Hour was come, and Riſing in his Sleep, he went to his Friend's Chamber (who Lodg'd in the ſame Houſe) and Kill'd him in Bed. The Queſtion is, whether this was any Crime, and if it was, whether it ſhou'd be expiated by a Temporal Puniſhment, to remove the Guilt of it.*

A. We ſuppoſe this to be a Feigned Caſe, becauſe the Law wou'd take Cogniſance of ſuch a Fact; neither cou'd the Perſon eaſily acquit himſelf becauſe it wou'd be Difficult to prove that his Sleep was Real and not pretended. Allowing however ſuch a Caſe poſſible, there is no Crime in it that deſerves Puniſhment; tho' the Diſpoſition of the Mind that occaſion'd that Pernicious Dream is highly Criminal before God, before whoſe Tribunal alone it muſt be Anſwered for.

Q. Gentlemen, *Was* St. Jerom *the Author of the Vulgar* Latin *Tranſlation of the* Bible? *If not, Pray, who was*

A There were ſeveral *Latin* Tranſlations both of the Old and New Teſtament in the Time of St. *Auguſtin*. The moſt Famous of them was commonly called the *Italick* approved of by St. *Auguſtin*, and much followed and Read in the *Latin* Church. But the *Latin* Tranſlations of the Old Teſtament being taken from the Septuagint and the other *Greek* Tranſlations Collected by *Origen* were of no great Authority, and did in many Inſtances ſwerve from the Truth of the *Hebrew* Text, which encourag'd St. *Jerom* (a Man fam'd for his Skill in Languages) to undertake a New Tranſlation entirely from the *Hebrew*, and at the ſame Time he alſo amended the *Italick* Tranſlation of the New Teſtament by the Original *Greek*. This Work, tho' well approved of by many, yet by the Envy of his Contemporaries, and their Love to Antiquity, did not meet with an Univerſal Reception, but the *Italick* Tranſlation was ſtill retained. But when Time had a little Vanquiſhed thoſe Prejudices, both the Tranſlations came to be uſed as of equal Authority. St. *Gregory* teſtifies that the Apoſtolick See uſes them both, and he himſelf in his Expoſition of *Job*, ſometimes uſed one, ſometimes the other. By the frequent uſe of them both, the Times following compoſed one, taking Part of the one, Part of the other, as Accidents required. The Pſalms being daily Sung in the Church cou'd not well be changed, ſo that here the Old Tranſlation was retained entire; but in the other Books of Scripture St. *Jerom's* Tranſlation is much the greater Part. However to this Compoſition of both is given the Name of the *Vulgar Edition*, which tho' moſt manifeſtly Erroneous and Abſurd in Innumerable Inſtances, was notwithſtanding approved and eſtabliſhed by the Council of *Trent*, cheifly for this Ridiculous Reaſon, that if they ſhou'd attempt a New Tranſlation, they wou'd be expoſed to the Criticiſms of Grammarians and Philologers, who wou'd upon ſuch an Occaſion preſume to Teach Biſhops and Divines.

Q. Gentlemen, *Tho' I have not with ſome ſo mean an Opinion of the Fair Sex, as to Queſtion their Capacity of Improvement in Learning; or ſo partial to deny, if they were permitted a more general Education, and greater Increaſe of Knowledge, but that many wou'd be the Advantages thereof; more eſpecially in a Married State. For Women, being thereby better Qualified for Converſation, wou'd be ſuch Agreeable and Diverting Company, as might Invite their Huſbands, for the ſake of it, to keep more at Home, and conſequently prevent Extravagancies and neglect of Buſineſs. Yet notwithſtanding it is to me almoſt paſt doubt, that this with all other advantages, wou'd be more than over ballanced by the illconveniece and Miſchiefs that wou'd attend Womens being Learned. For,*

did they know more, they wou'd obey leſs, diſpute their Husbands Right to Command, and Contend for Power and Government, which it's plain, is too true from many Inſtance, where the Wife has better Natural Parts and is more knowing than her Husband, for they'll be ſure to bear Rule, Exerciſe the Office and deſerve the Name of Maſter of the Family, which is no ſmall Evil. Others I might mention but I'll forbear becauſe I wou'd not enlarge, and therefore will only deſire your Opinion, whether what I have Writ, is not the real Truth of the matter, and if you think it is not, I further Requeſt you'd make me ſenſible of my miſtake, for I wou'd very willingly be convinced.

Your Humble Servant, &c.

A. It is very true that a higher Wiſdom naturally Claims a Superiority in Power, and that Ignorance is many Times the Cauſe of a contented Subjection. But ſince the contrary Obſervations hold likewiſe equally true, that the greateſt Frowardneſs and Inſolence is often found in the moſt Ignorant and the moſt Poliſhed Learning and Diſcretion adorned with as great Modeſty and Humility, it is plain there can be nothing Univerſally Concluded either to the Advantage or Prejudice of the Fair Sex from theſe Obſervations. It is not ſo much the forming of their Underſtandings as of their Tempers and Inclinations that muſt make Women become agreable Wives. In ſhort, to preſerve Matters in a juſt Oeconomy there ought to be various Degrees of Underſtanding amongſt them as well as the Men, and it wou'd be a Fooliſh Reformation and attended with worſe Conſequences than are at Preſent, to keep them either Univerſally Ignorant, or make them all Learned. It is fitting that Men of a Philoſophical and elevated Temper who prefer the Pleaſures of the Mind to the Gratifications of Senſe, ſhou'd have their Conſorts agreeable to their Genius, that can divert them with their Wit when they come from Severer Meditations, or Compoſe their Cares with Pleaſant Diſcourſes or Charm away their Melancholy: And conſequently it is requiſite that ſome Ladies ſhou'd have a more Poliſhed & Liberal Education. To other Women it wou'd be of no uſe to be made capable of Aſſiſting in deep Speculations and Enquiries: But as there are ſeveral other ſweet Engagements and peculiar Propenſions in the Fair Sex to make them naturally agreeable, ſo it will be ſufficient for the Generality to give them ſo much Education as ſhall enable them to ſuſtain a ſhare in the Concern of Children, and the Care of directing their Family. But now if Men will be ſo Indiſcreet as to Chuſe Wives whoſe Underſtandings as well as other Circumſtances are not proportioned to their Own, they bring upon themſelves thoſe Inconveniences, which they falſly charge upon the Education of Women.

Q. Gentlemen, *Reading* Mr. Bickerſtaff's Tatler, N° 153. *I found by inward Conviction my own Character, being what he there calls a* Hunting-Horn. *My Reflections upon the Ridiculous Figure in which thoſe of this Character appear to Men of Senſe, being joined with Intimations of ſome Philoſophical Gentlemen of my Acquaintance to the ſame purpoſe, wrought in me a ſudden tho' ſecret Reſolution of leaving off the purſuit of* Hares *and* Foxes, *and of betaking my ſelf to a more Pleaſant and Profitable Amuſement*, viz. *The Study of Experimental Philoſophy. For which purpoſe I apply my ſelf to you*, Gentlemen, *for Information, what Authors have Writ beſt upon this Subject in* Engliſh. *Believe this to proceed from a Sincerity not to be Rally'd.*

Yours, Timothy Ringwood.

A. We have taken the Liberty to Contract your Letter, which was otherwiſe too long to be Inſerted. Since Experimental Philoſophy do's in effect comprehend all Sciences that Relate to the Knowledg of Nature, becauſe we have very little Knowledg of Nature but what is derived from Experiments and Obſervations, it will be Requiſite that you firſt have a general Idea of the Sciences which Natural Philoſophy comprehends, that ſo you may be directed which of them you are beſt Qualified to purſue. For this purpoſe we recommend to your Peruſal, *The Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning*. The Nature and general Properties of Bodies are deſcribed by Sir *Ken. Digby* in his *Treatiſe of Bodies*. Mr. *Boyle's* Philoſophical Works Epitomized by *Bolter* will ſhew you the Proceſs of many curious Experiments in the Chief Parts of Natural Philoſophy, a great Variety of which ſort you will likewiſe meet with in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society Abridg'd by *Lowthorp*, and in *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*. For Experiments upon Lights and Colours which is a moſt noble and uſeful Part of Natural Knowledg, Read *Newton's Opticks*, *Hook's Micrographia*, and *Poſthumous* Works will likewiſe entertain you with ſeveral Curioſities. Theſe are ſome of the moſt Celebrated Authors that have Writ in *Engliſh*, which when you have peruſed you will not want our further Direction. Theſe will be ſufficient Guides to direct your Chace thro' the large Field of Nature; after which you will be more fully convinced that the Purſuit of *Hares* and *Foxes* is but a very ſorry Entertainment.

Q. Gentlemen, *I muſt beg the favour to let me know in your next* Britiſh Apollo, *what is the reaſon that a Man's Beard grows faſter ſometimes in three Days than in ſix days at other times, in which you will oblige your Admirer*, T. B.

A. As for all *Hair*, it is manifeſt that is encreas'd by moiſture, but whether your Obſervation be true or not, we will not at preſent diſpute, becauſe you may be Shaved cloſer ſometimes than another, and conſequently imagine you have a days growth on your Face ſooner than ordinary: But if not, this you may take from us, that the more you Drink and play the Good Fellow, the faſter your Beard will grow, as having the Advantage of being moiſtned *within*, as well as *without* ſometimes, if you happen to Slabber.

Q. Gentlemen, *About three Months ſince, a Perſon being Drunk, as he came by my Houſe at a Eleven a Clock at Night, fell into my Cellar, and with the fall broke a Jar of Oyl I had there. 'Tis true, he broke his own Leg in the Fall, but it was not my fault he was Drunk. Now he is recover'd, I demand of him three Pounds in ſatisfaction, the Oyl ſtanding me in rather more; which he refuſes, ſaying he had the worſt of it. To avoid the charges of Law Suits, we have agreed to refer the matter to your Determination, and having ſign'd Articles before Witneſs to ſtand by it, therefore we intreat it as ſoon as you conveniently can, which will be an Obligation upon*

Your Servants, N. T. R. P.

A. Since you have agreed to ſtand by our Determination, we give our Sentence thus. That he pays you the three Pounds Damage he has done you as a Puniſhment for his being Drunk; and that you pay the Surgeon for the Cure of his Leg, as a Penalty for your leaving your Cellar open at that time of Night, when a ſober Man, might have fell in, and perhaps have broke his Neck.

Q. Gentlemen, *The Determination of a Wager upon the following Queſtion is referr'd to you. Suppoſing*

poſing a Man to have a Rakiſh Acquaintanee, is it Proper *(thats the VVord the VVager is laid upon) to ſay, he keeps Company with all the Rakes in Town?*

Yours, J. P.

A. The Negative of this is ſo plain to any common Underſtanding, that we do not ſee upon what Pretence it can admit of diſpute much leſs a Wager.

POEMS.

Q. YE Britiſh Bards, *Diverſion of our Iſle,*
Your ſparkling VVit excites our Mirth, and Smile;
So ſharp, ſo keen, ſo movingly you write,
*When * loving Satyr, ſoft Jambicks bite,*
To ſolid Querys Anſwers you diſpence,
Improves our Knowledge, and refines *our Sence,*
Nor, is *there many that approach your Shrine,*
Have reaſon to complain, or to repine:
For, Strains that flow from your exalted Mind,
Sometimes beyond what we expect, we find.
Your lofty Genious is ſo nicely fit,
To Anſwer Querys, none's beneath your VVit,
But few above, which wiſely you put by,
And generouſly diſdain to tell us why.
Go on bright Charmers, nobly to purſue
Your great Deſigns, you may in time out do,
Dryden and Congreve, the Wiſe Athenians too.
Now, Learned Sages, *having ſung your Praiſe,*
Tranſmit an Anſwer ſwift, without delays.
That ſince men may be happy, if they liſt,
For in Opinion Happineſs conſiſt:
VVhy ar'nt they ſo? For none but will confeſs,
It's their *deſire* to attain *to Happineſs.*

* Apollo N° 45. Vol. 2d.

A. Thou who attempteſt with Sarcaſtic Strains,
To Write beyond the Compaſs of thy Brains;
Who, Carp'ſt at Matters, where no Faults abound,
While where they are, by thee they can't be found,
Who without *Grinning*, do'ſt pretend to *Bite*,
And yet falſe † Grammar, and falſe ‡ Numbers (Write.

We'll Anſwer with a Queſtion, tell us why,
That all who Toil and with hard Labour Ply,
'Gainſt Nature and their Stars, the Art of Poetry
Can never Soar above *thy* humble Lays,
Tho' doubtleſs all deſire to gain the Bays:
Perhaps thou'lt ſay, the Reaſon they are Croſt,
Is 'cauſe they in miſtaken Paths are loſt;
Thus moſt in vain, true *Happineſs* explore,
Since *Error* makes the Difficulty more,
To find it, each attempt, than 'twas before.

† Obſerve 5th. and 6th. Lines of the Queſtion, for falſe Grammar, and ‡ 17th. and laſt for falſe Numbers.

Q. *Speak,* Great Apollo, *for to you we muſt*
Repair, to have all dubious points diſcuſt,
Your Wiſdom's ſuch you juſtly may preſume
A Merit, to Claim the Title you aſſume.
The Learn'd by exp'rience find you ſuch,
And 'cauſe they ſay't the Ign'rant think as much.
Thus on all ſides, you meet Applauſes due,
And none but Ill-bred Upſtarts, envy you;
So I'll Conclude, with Habeatis jus,
And now, my Mons, *is bringing forth it's* Mus.
When any one, if I'm not miſtaken,
Eſcapes a harm, 'tis ſaid he's Sav'd his Bacon.
To you, therefore I make my Application,
Begging you'd not give me miſinformation,
But that I may Recieve a true Relation,
From whence the Saying *took it's Derivation,*
I will Repay't with humble Veneration,
And always Vindicate your Generation.

A. When *Henry th' Eight*, by Abſolute Command
Suppreſs'd Religious Houſes of this Land;
It happen'd on an Abby's Diſſolution,
One *Fryar Zouch*, in midſt of the Confuſion,
Slily convey'd into a Secret Hole,
A *Bacon Flitch*, the Night before he Stole:
Some Pity'ng the *Fat Fry'r. Alas! and how,*
Wilt thou maintain thoſe Tripes, and Collops now,
Quoth he, my Friends you're widely all miſtaken,
Then Laugh'd aloud, ſee here, *I've Sav'd my Bacon.*
And this we find to give the firſt occaſion,
When any by a ſly Inſinuation,
Slip a hard Bargain, or what's much in Faſhion,
A Reck'ning ſharp: or by Prevarication,
And aid of Subtil Lawyers of this Nation,
Have caſt an equal cauſe 'yond Expectation;
That theſe and many more in ev'ry Station;
We've *Sav'd our Bacon,* make loud Proclamation.

Q. *Ye* Sages, *pray tell,*
(Who all things underſtand)
From whence came this Proverb
In Northumberland;
And whither 'tis meant,
For a Bite or a Joke,
When they ſay, ſuch an one,
Hath took Hector's Cloke?

A. 'Tis meant a Sarcaſm,
On him, who his Friend,
Betrays for baſe Lucre,
And's Curſt in the End.
And hence it took Birth,
In Queen *Betty*'s Days,
When *Percy* Rebellion,
Againſt her, did Raiſe;
Be'ng Routed, he for
His Security came,

To

To a Friend, as he thought,
Hector Armſtrong by Name:
But the Treacherous Villain,
Betray'd him for Gold,
And ſo both his Safety,
And Honeſty Sold:
For he quickly grew Poor,
And his Guilt ſuch a Load,
That hated by all,
He durſt ne'er go abroad,
And well he deſerv'd,
The Reward which he gain'd
Since none by a Baſer Vice,
E'er can be ſtain'd.

☞ Any Perſon may have the *Index* to the Second Volume of the *Britiſh Apollo*, alſo whole Sets Bound or Unbound, and Single Sheets to make up Sets of the ſaid Volume, of the Men in their Walks, or of *J. Mayo*, over againſt *Water-Lane, Fleet-Street*.

SIR,

THE Letters from the Camp before Doway May the 12th. Adviſe that the greateſt part of the Heavy Artillery being arriv'd, 'tis hoped, they will begin very ſuddenly to Batter the Place with 48 Pieces of Cannon and 16 Mortars, and that notwithſtanding Monſieur Albergotti pretends to make a Vigorous Defence, we hope the Siege will prove much ſhorter than the Enemy Imagines. The French deſert daily in a great Numbers and Unamiouſly report that Marſhal de Villars has orders to attempt the Relief of Doway at any Rate, and fight the Confederate Army. From the Camp before Doway May the 15th. tis Adviſed that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene went Morning to view the Poſt of Arteux; that they thought fit to reinforce the Troops poſted there, by reaſon a Detachment of the Enemy has appear'd 2 or 3 times about that Place, thoſe Princes viewed at the ſame time the Ground on the Plain towards Valenciennes to cauſe a Camp to be Mark'd out there to draw up the Army if the Enemy make a Motion on that ſide; that the Day before by break of Day the Batteries at both Attacks begun to play with ſuch Succeſs, that the next day the Enemies Fire was almoſt Ceaſed; that the Troops under General Dopfti came into the Lines, and the Heſſians are expected on Monday or Tueſday; that the Works in the Plains of Lens are finiſhed: From Antwerp May the 15th, tis Adviſed that the Letters from Paris ſay, The Marſhal de Villars ſet out the 12th for Cambray, near which Place the French Armies are drawing together; that the French Plenipotentiares are ſtill at Gertruydenberg, and that their Servants who were to ſet out the 14th, are ordered to ſtay till further Orders, and the ſaid Miniſters expect the return of an Expreſs they ſent to Verſailles.

The Letters from Spithead May the 7th, Adviſe that Admiral Aylmer being informed that the Indian Kings, who are returning home, were arrived at Southampton, ſent his Yatch to bring them thither, where they arrived the 6th at Night with Colonel Nicholſon.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

Any Perſons in Town may have theſe Papers brought to their Houſes at 3 *s. per* Quarter, by directing to Mr. *Carter*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, Mr. *Bickerton*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in *Little-Britain*, or to the Printer hereof, ſuperſcrib'd to the *Britiſh Apollo*. N. B. All that begin within the Quarter to pay on Quarter-day a Penny for each Paper they have had. All Queſtions to be directed in like manner, but none will be anſwer'd out of the Country, where Poſtage is not paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST, who has been ſo ſucceſsful in Couching the Cateract and Curing all other Curable Diſtempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Chriſtopher's Church-Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight theſe Perſons under-nam'd. *W. Jones*, at *Newington-Butts*, aged 20, born blind, reſtored to Sight in 5 Minutes. *Robert Wedell*, in *Fiſhmonger's-Hoſpital, Newington*, aged 70, reſtored to Sight in 2 Minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75, reſtored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-Alley Goſwell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, reſtored to Sight in 5 Minutes. *Will Dixon*, in *Chelſea-College*, aged 87, reſtor'd to Sight in 5 Minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron-Hill*, blind by Obſtruction of the *Optick Nerves*, reſtor'd to Sight in a little time. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old Scho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goſwell-Street*. *Saywell Luthen*, at *Adam's Coffee-Houſe Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen*, in *Nightingal Lane* *Anne Lee*, at the *Croſs keys* Tavern lower-end of St. *Martin's-Lane Strand*. Mr. *Godby* Porter, near *Fiſhmonger's-Hall, Thames-Street*. *NOTE*, Theſe Perſons with 45 others have been all cur'd by the aforeſaid Mr. *Grant* ſince *Sept.* 1708.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

THE 2d Edition of Mr. *Hill's* Hiſtory of the Ottoman Empire in all it's Branches, in Folio, with the Government, Policy, Religion, Cuſtoms and way of Living of the Turks in general, Illuſtrated with ſeveral Copper Cuts on each Material Head, and ſeveral Copies of Verſes in Praiſe of the Author and Book, written by ſome of the moſt Ingenious Men of the Age, Printed in the ſame Letter and on as good Paper as the 1ſt Edition, The Printer having the Propriety of this Edition, and the Charges being leſſen'd by the Cuts already Ingrav'd, all Gentlemen may have them at 12*s. per* Book, Guilt Edges and Letter'd on the Back, of J. Mayo, ONLY, over againſt Water-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

Licentia Poetica diſcuſs'd: Or, the True Teſt of Poetry. Without which it is Impoſſible to *Judge of*, or *Compoſe*, A Correct Engliſh *Poem*: To which are added, *Critical Obſervations* on the Principal, Ancient and Modern Poets, viz. *Homer*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, *Waller*, *Cowley*, *Dryden*, &c. as frequently liable to Juſt Cenſure. With ſome Remarks alſo on my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*'s and Maj. Gen. *Stanhope*'s Letters Commendatory of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Valor and Conduct in *Spain*, as the occaſional Ground for an Excellent Epic. Poem. *London*; Printed for *William Carter*, at the *Roſe* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Churchyard*, 1709.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs* againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.